

psychology behind breast implants

The Intriguing Psychology Behind Breast Implants

psychology behind breast implants is a fascinating subject that delves into why individuals choose to alter their bodies in such a significant way. While breast implants are often discussed in terms of physical transformation and aesthetic enhancement, the psychological motivations and effects tied to this decision are equally compelling. Understanding these motivations can illuminate broader themes about self-image, confidence, societal expectations, and emotional well-being.

What Drives the Desire for Breast Implants?

Many people assume that the choice to get breast implants is purely cosmetic, but the psychology behind breast implants reveals a more complex interplay of factors. At its core, this decision often stems from deep-seated feelings about one's body and self-worth.

Body Image and Self-Perception

Body image plays a critical role in why individuals seek breast augmentation. For some, dissatisfaction with breast size or shape can lead to feelings of insecurity or inadequacy. This dissatisfaction might be influenced by:

- Personal experiences, such as changes after pregnancy or weight fluctuations
- Comparisons to cultural or societal beauty ideals
- Past traumas or body-related anxieties

The psychology behind breast implants focuses heavily on how these feelings shape the decision-making process. Breast augmentation can be an attempt to reclaim control over one's body and improve self-esteem.

Social and Cultural Influences

We live in a world where media and popular culture often emphasize certain body types as the standard of beauty. This societal pressure can heavily influence the desire for breast implants. The portrayal of women with fuller

breasts as symbols of femininity, attractiveness, and even success can create a subconscious drive to conform.

Psychologists note that the psychological impact of these cultural norms can manifest in a person's self-image, leading them to seek cosmetic procedures to align their appearance with those ideals. This is a vivid example of how external factors shape internal psychology and body-related decisions.

Psychological Benefits of Breast Implants

While breast implants are physical alterations, many patients report psychological benefits post-surgery. Understanding these benefits sheds light on why the procedure is more than skin deep.

Boost in Self-Confidence

One of the most commonly reported psychological effects after breast augmentation is an increase in self-confidence. Feeling more aligned with their ideal body image often helps individuals feel more comfortable in social situations, intimate relationships, and even professional environments.

This boost isn't just about vanity—it reflects a deeper psychological shift where individuals feel empowered and validated. The psychology behind breast implants includes this aspect of reclaiming agency over one's body and identity.

Improved Body Satisfaction

For many, breast implants lead to greater body satisfaction. This satisfaction can improve overall quality of life, reduce feelings of body dysmorphia, and lower anxiety related to physical appearance. When a person feels better about their body, it often translates to better mental health outcomes.

However, it's essential to recognize that body satisfaction varies widely. Some individuals may require additional psychological support to address underlying issues alongside cosmetic procedures.

Psychological Risks and Considerations

Despite the positive outcomes, the psychology behind breast implants also involves understanding potential risks and emotional challenges.

Unrealistic Expectations

One significant psychological risk is the development of unrealistic expectations. Some individuals might believe that breast implants will solve deep-seated emotional problems or drastically change their lives overnight. When reality doesn't match these expectations, it can lead to disappointment, dissatisfaction, or even depression.

Mental health professionals often emphasize the importance of realistic goal-setting and comprehensive psychological evaluation before surgery. This helps ensure that patients understand the scope and limits of what breast augmentation can achieve.

Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD)

Body Dysmorphic Disorder is a psychological condition characterized by obsessive focus on perceived flaws in appearance. In some cases, individuals with BDD seek multiple cosmetic surgeries, including breast implants, hoping to fix these perceived imperfections.

The psychology behind breast implants highlights the critical need for screening for BDD, as surgery may not resolve the underlying psychological distress. Instead, therapy and counseling are often more effective interventions.

The Role of Identity and Femininity

Breasts have long been symbolic in many cultures, representing femininity, motherhood, and sexuality. The decision to get breast implants is often intertwined with these identity aspects.

Reclaiming Femininity

For some, breast augmentation is a way to reconnect with or enhance their sense of femininity. This can be especially true for women who have experienced changes due to childbirth, aging, or medical conditions like mastectomy.

The psychological impact here is profound: restoring a part of the body that feels central to one's gender identity can improve self-esteem and emotional well-being.

Expressing Self-Identity

Breast implants can also be a form of self-expression, allowing individuals to shape their bodies in alignment with how they see themselves. This sense of ownership over the body can be empowering, reinforcing personal identity and autonomy.

Understanding this dimension adds depth to the psychology behind breast implants, moving beyond societal pressures to include personal meaning and self-determination.

Psychological Preparation and Aftercare

The psychological journey surrounding breast implants doesn't end with surgery. In fact, mental and emotional preparation before the procedure and aftercare are crucial components of a successful experience.

Mental Preparation Before Surgery

Patients are encouraged to engage in honest self-reflection and counseling before undergoing breast augmentation. This preparation includes:

- Clarifying motivations for surgery
- Understanding realistic outcomes
- Discussing fears or anxieties with a mental health professional

Such preparation helps mitigate risks of regret or psychological distress post-surgery and supports a healthier adjustment to body changes.

Emotional Support After Surgery

Post-operative emotional care is equally important. The adjustment period can include a mix of excitement, anxiety, and sometimes unexpected emotional reactions. Support groups, therapy, and open communication with healthcare providers can help individuals navigate this phase with more resilience.

Final Thoughts on the Psychology Behind Breast Implants

Exploring the psychology behind breast implants reveals that the decision to undergo breast augmentation is far from superficial. It is deeply connected to how individuals perceive themselves, their identity, and their place in society. While breast implants can offer a boost in confidence and body satisfaction, they also come with psychological complexities that deserve thoughtful attention.

By understanding the emotional and mental layers involved, both patients and professionals can foster healthier, more fulfilling experiences with cosmetic surgery. Ultimately, breast implants are not just about changing appearance—they are about reshaping the relationship with one's body and self.

Frequently Asked Questions

What psychological factors influence the decision to get breast implants?

Individuals may seek breast implants due to factors such as body image dissatisfaction, desire for increased self-esteem, societal beauty standards, or to restore appearance after medical procedures like mastectomy.

How do breast implants affect a person's self-confidence and body image?

Many people report increased self-confidence and improved body image after breast implant surgery, feeling more attractive and satisfied with their appearance, though results can vary based on individual expectations and psychological health.

Can breast implants impact mental health positively or negatively?

Breast implants can positively impact mental health by enhancing self-esteem and reducing body-related anxiety; however, they may also lead to negative outcomes if expectations are unrealistic or if complications arise, potentially causing distress or body dysmorphic disorder symptoms.

What role does societal pressure play in the

popularity of breast implants?

Societal pressure, including media portrayal of idealized body types and cultural standards of beauty, significantly contributes to the demand for breast implants by influencing individuals' perceptions of attractiveness and desirability.

Are there psychological risks associated with breast implant surgery?

Yes, psychological risks include dissatisfaction with results, body dysmorphism, post-surgical depression, or anxiety, especially if the surgery does not meet personal expectations or leads to complications.

How do psychological counseling and support influence outcomes for breast implant patients?

Pre- and post-operative psychological counseling can help set realistic expectations, address body image issues, and provide emotional support, leading to higher satisfaction and better mental health outcomes after surgery.

Is there a connection between breast implants and body dysmorphic disorder (BDD)?

Individuals with BDD may seek breast implants in an attempt to correct perceived physical flaws; however, surgery often does not resolve underlying psychological issues and may exacerbate BDD symptoms if not properly managed.

How does cultural background affect attitudes toward breast implants?

Cultural factors shape perceptions of beauty and body modification; in some cultures, breast implants are widely accepted and sought after, while in others they may be stigmatized or less common, influencing individuals' decisions and psychological responses.

Do breast implants influence social interactions and relationships psychologically?

Breast implants can affect social interactions by boosting confidence and perceived attractiveness, which may improve relationships; conversely, concerns about others' judgments or changes in self-image can also create social anxiety or discomfort.

Additional Resources

Psychology Behind Breast Implants: An Analytical Exploration

psychology behind breast implants delves into the intricate motivations, emotional factors, and cognitive processes that influence individuals to seek breast augmentation. This phenomenon extends beyond mere physical enhancement, intertwining with aspects of self-esteem, body image, societal pressures, and identity formation. As breast implants remain one of the most popular cosmetic surgeries worldwide, understanding the psychological underpinnings offers valuable insights for healthcare professionals, patients, and the broader cultural discourse.

The Psychological Motivations for Breast Implants

The decision to undergo breast augmentation is rarely superficial; it often reflects deep-seated psychological drivers. Many individuals report seeking breast implants to improve self-confidence and body satisfaction. Research suggests that dissatisfaction with breast size or shape can significantly impact overall body image, sometimes contributing to feelings of inadequacy or lowered self-worth. In this context, breast implants are perceived not only as a physical alteration but as a pathway to psychological well-being.

However, the psychology behind breast implants is multifaceted. While some patients pursue surgery to align their physical appearance with personal aesthetic goals, others are influenced by external factors such as cultural beauty standards and media portrayals. The internalization of societal ideals—often emphasizing larger or more symmetrical breasts—can lead to body image distortion and increased pressure to conform.

Body Image and Self-Esteem

Body image encompasses an individual's perceptions, attitudes, and feelings about their physical appearance. When body image is negative, it can contribute to low self-esteem and even mental health challenges such as anxiety or depression. Breast augmentation can serve as a corrective measure, with studies documenting improvements in body satisfaction post-surgery.

Nonetheless, the relationship between breast implants and self-esteem is not universally positive. Some individuals experience only temporary boosts in confidence or remain dissatisfied post-procedure. This phenomenon may be attributed to unrealistic expectations or underlying psychological issues that surgery alone cannot resolve. Consequently, preoperative psychological assessment has gained importance in cosmetic surgery practice to identify beneficiaries who are most likely to experience positive outcomes.

Social and Cultural Influences

The psychology behind breast implants cannot be detached from the cultural milieu. In many societies, breasts symbolize femininity, sexuality, and attractiveness. Media representations, celebrity culture, and advertising frequently reinforce specific breast aesthetics as ideals to aspire toward. This external pressure can shape an individual's self-perception and fuel the desire for augmentation.

Moreover, social acceptance and interpersonal relationships play a role. Some women report seeking breast implants to feel more desirable to partners or to enhance social confidence. The interplay between societal expectations and personal identity is complex, often requiring nuanced consideration by clinicians and counselors involved in the decision-making process.

Psychological Outcomes and Patient Satisfaction

Patient satisfaction following breast implant surgery is a critical metric that reflects both physical and psychological outcomes. Positive psychological effects often include increased body confidence, improved sexual satisfaction, and enhanced quality of life. A longitudinal study published in the *Aesthetic Surgery Journal* noted that approximately 80% of women reported improved self-esteem after breast augmentation.

Yet, the psychology behind breast implants also warns of potential adverse effects. Body dysmorphic disorder (BDD), characterized by obsessive preoccupation with perceived physical flaws, can complicate postoperative satisfaction. Patients with untreated BDD may continue to perceive dissatisfaction despite surgical correction, underscoring the importance of psychological screening.

Psychological Screening and Ethical Considerations

The integration of psychological screening into pre-surgical protocols has become a best practice in many plastic surgery clinics. Tools such as standardized questionnaires and clinical interviews help identify individuals with unrealistic expectations or underlying mental health disorders. This approach not only protects patients from possible dissatisfaction but also aids surgeons in making ethical decisions about proceeding with surgery.

Ethical considerations extend to informed consent, where patients must understand the risks, benefits, and limitations of breast implants. An informed and psychologically prepared patient is more likely to achieve a satisfactory outcome, highlighting the need for interdisciplinary collaboration between surgeons, psychologists, and counselors.

Comparing Psychological Profiles: Cosmetic vs. Reconstructive Breast Surgery

While cosmetic breast augmentation primarily focuses on aesthetic enhancement, reconstructive breast surgery—such as post-mastectomy reconstruction—carries different psychological implications. Patients undergoing reconstruction often face challenges related to trauma, loss, and identity reconstruction.

Studies have shown that breast reconstruction can significantly aid psychological healing, restoring a sense of normalcy and femininity after cancer treatment. The motivations here are less about societal beauty standards and more centered on emotional recovery and body integrity. This contrast illustrates the diverse psychological landscapes navigated by individuals opting for breast implants.

Impact of Age and Life Stage

Age and life stage also influence the psychological motivations and outcomes of breast implants. Younger women may be more susceptible to peer influence and media-driven ideals, while older women might seek implants to counteract aging effects or post-pregnancy changes. Each demographic group presents unique psychological needs and expectations, necessitating tailored counseling approaches.

Future Directions in Understanding the Psychology Behind Breast Implants

Emerging research increasingly incorporates biopsychosocial models, recognizing that psychological outcomes are shaped by a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors. Advances in neuropsychology and behavioral science may soon offer deeper insights into how breast augmentation intersects with identity and self-perception.

Additionally, the rise of social media and digital image culture has amplified the visibility and desirability of cosmetic procedures. This evolving landscape challenges mental health professionals and surgeons to adapt strategies addressing new psychological stressors and motivations.

- **Increased emphasis on holistic patient care:** Integrating mental health support alongside surgical treatment.
- **Development of predictive models:** Using psychological profiling to forecast patient satisfaction.

- **Enhanced public education:** Promoting realistic expectations and awareness about cosmetic surgery.

Understanding the psychology behind breast implants extends beyond the operating room and into broader conversations about body autonomy, societal norms, and mental health. As cosmetic procedures continue to evolve, so too must the frameworks that support individuals in making informed, psychologically sound decisions about their bodies.

Psychology Behind Breast Implants

psychology behind breast implants: *The Self in Social Psychology* Roy F. Baumeister, 1999
This reader presents a collection of articles on the study of the self in social psychology. The readings are in thematic sections covering topics such as self-knowledge, self-esteem, self-regulation, self-presentation, and the self and culture.

psychology behind breast implants: *Psychology in the Courts* Raymond R. Corrado, Rebecca Dempster, Ronald Roesch, 2013-01-11 This book provides a useful overview of the latest research into the interaction between psychology and the courts. Leading scholars and practitioners review recent research and practice in a number of principal areas: * adolescents in the legal system * the role of juries * competency to stand trial * conditional release * eyewitness evidence and testimony * the role of the victims.

psychology behind breast implants: *Cross-Cultural Psychology* Eric B. Shiraev, David A. Levy, 2015-07-15 Dynamic author team provides comprehensive overview with focus on critical-thinking. The fifth edition continues a heavy focus on applying critical thinking framework in examining, analyzing, and evaluating psychological data. With significant rewriting and additional new topics as well as updated references on new research, Cross-Cultural Psychology keeps pace with the rapidly changing conditions of modern times. The dynamic team from two different worlds bring a unique set of experiences and perceptions in writing this book. Eric Shiraev was raised in the city of Leningrad in the former Soviet Union and David Levy is from Southern California,. Between the diverse backgrounds and having each author spent an extended period teaching in the other's home country, the authors provide a comprehensive review of theories and research in cross-cultural psychology. Learning Goals Upon completing this book, readers should be able to:
Better understand the field of cross-cultural psychology
Understand contemporary theories and research in cross-cultural psychology
Use critical thinking to examine, analyze, and evaluate the field of cross-cultural psychology
Assist current and future practitioners from a wide variety of fields and services

psychology behind breast implants: *Index Medicus* , 2004 Vols. for 1963- include as pt. 2 of the Jan. issue: Medical subject headings.

psychology behind breast implants: *Health Psychology* Antonia C. Lyons, Kerry Chamberlain, 2006-02-16 This textbook aims to provide students with a stimulating alternative to the textbooks currently available by placing the discipline within the context of the social world and encouraging them to question some of the assumptions and values underlying much current research. A comprehensive survey of the discipline is provided, framed within a lifespan approach, and emphasising social-cultural factors such as gender, ethnicity and social-economic status. All major topics are covered, including health behaviours, health promotion, coping strategies, stress, biomedical and biopsychosocial models of health and illness, chronic illnesses,

psychoneuroimmunology, disability, pain, and patient-provider communication. Each topic is situated within its social and cultural context and constantly linked back to real-world experience. Chapters include valuable features such as research updates, learning objectives and recommended readings. This book will be an invaluable resource for students of health psychology across a range of disciplines including psychology, anthropology and health studies.

psychology behind breast implants: Cleavage Nora Jacobson, 2000 Women's breasts have been idealized as symbols of femininity and motherhood. They have held great social and psychological significance as objects drawing intrusive gazes, and as images of self worth to be measured against an idealized form. It is no wonder, then, that a technology emerged to alter and enhance their appearance. Nora Jacobson traces the hundred-year history of one such technology: breast implants. Organized both chronologically and thematically, this book examines the history of breast implant technology from 1895 to 1990, including the controversies that erupted in the early 1990s over the safety of the devices and the Food and Drug Administration's regulation of their use. Jacobson examines such topics as politics and bias in medical practice and the role of bureaucracies, corporations, and governments in establishing policy and regulating implant technology.

psychology behind breast implants: The Psychology of Human Sexuality Justin J. Lehmiller, 2019-02-22 New edition of an authoritative guide to human sexual behavior from a biopsychosocial perspective The thoroughly revised and updated second edition of *The Psychology of Human Sexuality* explores the roles that biology, psychology, and the social and cultural context play in shaping human sexual behavior. The author - a noted authority on the topic and an affiliate of the acclaimed Kinsey Institute - puts the spotlight on the most recent research and theory on human sexuality, with an emphasis on psychology. The text presents the major theoretical perspectives on human sexuality, and details the vast diversity of sexual attitudes and behaviors that exist in the modern world. The author also reviews the history of sexology and explores its unique methods and ethical considerations. Overall, this important and comprehensive text provides readers with a better understanding of, and appreciation for, the science of sex and the amazing complexity of human sexuality. Features broad coverage of topics including anatomy, gender and sexual orientation, sexual behaviors, sexual difficulties and solutions, prostitution, and pornography Offers more in-depth treatment of relationships than comparable texts, with separate chapters dealing with attraction and relationship processes Includes cutting-edge research on the origins of sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as new treatments for sexually transmitted infections and sexual dysfunctions Is written from a sex-positive perspective, with expanded coverage of cross-cultural research throughout and material that is inclusive and respectful of a diverse audience Includes numerous activities to facilitate dynamic, interactive classroom environments Written for students of human sexuality and anyone interested in the topic, *The Psychology of Human Sexuality* offers a guide to the psychology of human sexual behavior that is at once inclusive, thorough, and authoritative in its approach.

psychology behind breast implants: Attributions, Counterfactual Thinking, and Adjustment of Women with Breast Implants Patricia Ann Parker, 1998 Research on a variety of patient populations suggests that one factor that may influence how individuals cope with illness is the patients' causal understanding of their illness. Attributions may be especially important for women who are concerned about breast implant rupture or who are experiencing health problems because of the controversy and uncertainty surrounding the safety of silicone implants. Although extensive efforts have been directed toward identifying the relationship between attributions and psychosocial adjustment, the exact nature of this relationship has not been clearly established. A likely reason for the mixed findings is that the relationship is more complex than generally assumed. One possible moderating variable may be counterfactual thinking--thoughts about how the current situation might have turned out differently. It has been suggested that when facing a negative event, engaging in counterfactual thinking is predictive of a poor outcome. Primary goals of this study were: (1) to further clarify our theoretical understanding of the relationship between attributions and adjustment by examining the possible interaction between attributions and counterfactual

thinking and (2) to explore what other factors may moderate the relationships between attributions, counterfactual thinking, and adjustment and health status. Sixty-five women who were concerned about or experiencing problems with their implants were recruited following Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) evaluation. Participants completed measures of self-blame and other-blame attributions and counterfactual thinking. In addition, psychosocial functioning was assessed with the Brief Symptom Inventory, and physical health status was assessed with the SF-36. Results indicated that counterfactual thinking was a significant predictor of adjustment, but that it did not generally interact with attributions to predict adjustment. The present findings also indicated that an individual's reporting style (negative affectivity) was important to consider when examining these relationships. The findings provide additional insight into the factors that influence adjustment in a complex and poorly understood population that has previously received little empirical attention.

psychology behind breast implants: The Oxford Handbook of the Psychology of Appearance Nichola Rumsey, Diana Harcourt, 2014 We live in a society in which messages associating physical attractiveness with success and happiness are pervasive. This book gives a detailed, authoritative account of research, policy, and practice in psychological aspects of appearance, including the role of the media in shaping people's attitudes and behaviors towards appearance.

psychology behind breast implants: Women's Health Psychology Mary V. Spiers, Pamela A. Geller, Jacqueline D. Kloss, 2013-01-14 Women's Health Psychology is the first comprehensive collection ever published to consider the developmental, reproductive, and sociocultural contexts of health decision-making and behavior for women. It provides current, expert advice to help policy makers, researchers, and clinicians make the best decisions concerning topics including: The Context of Women's Health: history of women's healthcare, employment and women's health, and the effects of intimate partner violence Health Challenges: smoking, alcohol, eating disorders, and sleep Reproductive Health: premenstrual dysphoric disorder, the stress of infertility, psychiatric symptoms and pregnancy, and menopause Disability and Chronic Conditions: women's responses to disability, experiencing cancer, the psychology of Irritable Bowel Syndrome, and rheumatic, heart, and Alzheimer's diseases

psychology behind breast implants: My Ladyboy Date Heinz Duthel, 2018-01-03 My Ladyboy Date Give love a chance The World history of transgender or transsexual people Theorist Anne Fausto-Sterling, in a 1993 article, argued that if people ought to be classified in sexes, at least five sexes, rather than two, would be needed. There is a huge variety of terms and names for transsexual women. If you've been using dating sites for a while, you noticed that they have a variety of terms which leads many men to confusion. Even trans women themselves are uncertain of the meaning of some terms. In the Philippines, a lot of trans women wrongly call themselves gay. In Thailand, the term Ladyboy is the most popular. Let's explain these terms the best we can. Hopefully, you'll have a better understanding of what they mean after you read this guide. Transgender A transgender person is a person whose gender identity doesn't align with the role society is expecting of them. To better understand the transgender term, you have to be aware that society only recognises two genders; male or female. To make it worse, it is expected to be your gender depending on what your assigned sex was from birth. If you are born with a penis, you are expected to be a man, if you are born with a vagina, you are expected to be a girl. Transgender people do not identify themselves with the gender they were born. Transgender is actually a general term that encapsulates many other labels such as: transsexuals, transvestites, genderqueers, drag queens and drag kings.

psychology behind breast implants: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress. Cataloging Policy and Support Office, 1996

psychology behind breast implants: Handbook of Gender Research in Psychology Joan C. Chrisler, Donald R. McCreary, 2010-03-12 Donald R. McCreary and Joan C. Chrisler The Development of Gender Studies in Psychology Studies of sex differences are as old as the field of psychology, and they have been conducted in every subfield of the discipline. There are probably many reasons for the popularity of these studies, but three reasons seem to be most prominent.

First, social psychological studies of person perception show that sex is especially salient in social groups. It is the first thing people notice about others, and it is one of the things we remember best (Fiske, Haslam, & Fiske, 1991; Stangor, Lynch, Duan, & Glass, 1992). For example, people may not remember who uttered a witty remark, but they are likely to remember whether the quip came from a woman or a man. Second, many people hold firm beliefs that aspects of physiology suit men and women for particular social roles. Men's greater upper body strength makes them better candidates for manual labor, and their greater height gives the impression that they would make good leaders (i. e. , people we look up to). Women's reproductive capacity and the caretaking tasks (e. g. , breastfeeding, baby minding) that accompany it make them seem suitable for other roles that require gentleness and nurturance. Third, the logic that underlies hypothesis testing in the sciences is focused on difference. Researchers design their studies with the hope that they can reject the null hypothesis that experimental groups do not differ.

psychology behind breast implants: *Cumulated Index Medicus* , 1985

psychology behind breast implants: An Introduction to Social Psychology James Alcock, Stan Sadava, 2014-07-21 Psychology recognises no borders. The relationships between people and the groups they form are determined by similar principles no matter where in the world they come from. This book has been written to introduce students from all countries and backgrounds to the exciting field of social psychology. Recognising the limitations that come from studying the subject through the lens of any one culture, James Alcock and Stan Sadava have crafted a truly international social psychology book for the modern era. Based on classic and cutting-edge scholarship from across the world, *An Introduction to Social Psychology* encourages mastery of the basics as well as critical thinking. Incorporating relevant insights from social neuroscience, evolutionary theory and positive psychology, it offers: Chapters on crowd behaviour and applied social psychology Discussion of new means of social interaction, including social media Relevant insights from social neuroscience, evolutionary theory and positive psychology A companion website features extensive additional resources for students and instructors

psychology behind breast implants: Boobs Lisa Portolan, Amanda Goff, 2025-09-30 For most of her life, unconcernedly flat-chested author and academic Dr Lisa Portolan had never really thought about her breasts, or boobs in general. But then she met Amanda Goff - aka former escort Samantha X - fellow author, journalist and owner of a huge pair of breasts. A friendship formed, then a working relationship ... and as the two women embarked on business dealings together, the monolithic power of mammary glands became glaringly apparent. All too often, men would ogle Amanda's chest in meetings, text her romantic/perverse messages, and try to get into her pants. The same men would focus their attention on Lisa's face, send her professional emails, and otherwise ignore her. Lisa was left pondering whether she should have her breasts augmented in order to become more visible, while Amanda wondered whether she should have hers reduced. But they both found themselves asking the same question: why all the fuss about boobs? Lisa and Amanda don't pretend to have all the answers - they're not even sure how they feel about them most of the time. But that's precisely the point. *Boobs* is a smart, irreverent, wide-ranging and often hilarious conversation about the human and social-historical journey of breasts, richly illustrated with personal anecdotes and perspectives from coauthors at opposite ends of the bust spectrum. With its eclectic mix of chest-related topics - from our fixation with symmetry to the judgy debates about breastfeeding - *Boobs* celebrates our messy, often ridiculous and always complex relationship with these culturally charged appendages.

psychology behind breast implants: Feminist Perspectives on Building a Better Psychological Science of Gender Tomi-Ann Roberts, Nicola Curtin, Lauren E. Duncan, Lilia M. Cortina, 2016-10-15 This timely and thought-provoking collection explores the ways in which psychological science interacts with and addresses gender across varied subdisciplines in the field, from a feminist viewpoint. A particular aim of this volume is to move the conversation of gender in psychology beyond a difference-only paradigm. Veteran and emerging feminist scholars survey the handling of sex and gender issues across psychology, and describe how feminist perspectives and

methodologies can and should be applied to enhance the field itself, but also in the service of social justice in the various cultures of corporations, academia, and the global stage. Contributions span theoretical advances, latest empirical findings, and real-world advocacy, with instructive and illuminating first-person accounts detailing challenges and rewards of feminist scholarship and practice in psychology. Throughout the volume, chapters document a dynamic field in its evolution from the traditional, two-dimensional study of gender-based differences to concerted multidisciplinary approaches, to cutting edge feminist theoretical and methodological advances such as intersectionality to understand gender in context. The volume is divided into three distinct sections. The first covers current theory and research in psychological science that considers gender beyond a difference-only paradigm. Then, leading feminist scholars reflect upon their own experiences in their respective subdisciplines. Finally, the third section explores innovative best practices and applications for feminist psychological science. Highlights of the coverage: • Beyond difference: Gender as a quality of social settings. • Adventures in feminist health psychology: Teaching about and conducting feminist psychological science. • Mind the thigh gap? Bringing feminist psychological science to the masses. • Feminist psychologists and institutional change in universities. With its stimulating compilation of theories, research, and applications, *Feminist Perspectives On Building A Better Psychological Science of Gender* is one of the most forward-thinking and innovative treatments of the field in recent years. It is a significant and important text for all psychologists, women's and gender studies specialists, social science researchers, and all those interested in using evidence-based psychological science to create a more just and equitable world.

psychology behind breast implants: *Cultural Encyclopedia of the Body* Victoria Pitts-Taylor, 2008-09-30 Pop culture and the media today are saturated with the focus on the aesthetics of the human body. Magazines and infotainment shows speculate whether this or that actress had breast implants or a nose job. Americans are not just focusing on celebrities but on themselves too and today have unprecedented opportunities to rework what nature gave them. One can now drop in to have cosmetic surgery at the local mall. Contemplating the superficial nature of it all grows tiresome, and pop culture vultures and students can get a better fix for their fascination with the body beautiful through the cultural insight provided in this amazing set. *Cultural Encyclopedia of the Body* is a treasure trove of essays that explore the human body alphabetically by part, detailing practices and beliefs from the past and present and from around the world that are sometimes mind-blowing and eye-popping. Body parts are examined through a multifaceted cultural lens. Readers will explore how the parts are understood, what they mean to disparate societies, how they are managed, treated, and transformed, and how they are depicted and represented. The entries draw from many disciplines that are concerned to some degree or another with human bodies, including anthropology archeology, sociology, religion, political history, philosophy, art history, literary studies, and medicine. The encyclopedia proffers information on a number of cultures, tribes, and customs from East and West. Ancient practices to the latest fad, which in fact might continue ancient practices, are illuminated. Other considerations that arise in the essays include comparisons among cultures, the changing perceptions of the body, and issues of race, gender, religion, community and belonging, ethnicity, power structures, human rights.

psychology behind breast implants: *Encyclopedia of Multicultural Psychology* Yo Jackson, 2006-08-18 Key Features Supports the notion that culture, and not race, is the best way to understand differences among individuals; therefore this volume focuses on culture to provide an index to the terms, concepts, and issues in the mainstream for the field. Presents a thorough overview of the psychology of racial, ethnic, and minority issues and covers all of the major ethnic groups and subgroups in the United States. Includes topics on sociological issues as well as conceptual issues relevant to the field of multicultural psychology.

psychology behind breast implants: *Sex, Stupidity and Greed* Ian Grey, 1997 Inside the American movie industry Journey into the dark, sordid and stupid underside of Hollywood with this compulsively readable, wry and humourous book. Featuring interviews with Directors Wes Craven,

John Waters, Ulli Lommel. Essential reading for anyone who wonders about the chilling downward spiral of big budget filmmaking in the last decade.

Related to psychology behind breast implants

Psychology | Psychology Today Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior. It arose as a discipline distinct from philosophy in the late 19th century

Psychology - Wikipedia Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. [1][2] Its subject matter includes the behavior of humans and nonhumans, both conscious and unconscious phenomena, and

Psychology | Definition, History, Fields, Methods, & Facts 3 days ago psychology, scientific discipline that studies mental states and processes and behaviour in humans and other animals. The discipline of psychology is broadly divisible into

What Is Psychology? Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior, according to the American Psychological Association. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes

8 Psychology Basics You Need to Know - Verywell Mind Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior, utilizing scientific methods to understand and modify behavior. Psychologists often look at human behavior from different

Science of Psychology - American Psychological Association (APA) The science of psychology benefits society and enhances our lives. Psychologists examine the relationships between brain function and behavior, and the environment and behavior, applying

Department of Psychology | Department of Psychology In the Department of Psychology we focus on the investigation of behavior and its cognitive, neural and hormonal underpinnings in the full range of environmental situations. Our strengths

What Is Psychology? - Introduction to Psychology Thus, “psychology” is defined as the scientific study of mind and behavior. Students of psychology develop critical thinking skills, become familiar with the scientific method, and recognize the

Psychology - 2e - Open Textbook Library Psychology 2e is designed to meet scope and sequence requirements for the single-semester introduction to psychology course. The book offers a comprehensive treatment of core

Psychology's Comprehensive Online Resources | Find out what it takes to enter the psychology field and how to build a successful career on the most comprehensive site for psychology schools and careers

Related to psychology behind breast implants

Why Alyssa Milano is getting rid of her breast implants (6don MSN) Alyssa Milano is saying goodbye to her breast implants. On Wednesday, the 52-year-old actress shared a photo on Instagram of herself in a surgical cap and gown, along with a lengthy caption about the

Why Alyssa Milano is getting rid of her breast implants (6don MSN) Alyssa Milano is saying goodbye to her breast implants. On Wednesday, the 52-year-old actress shared a photo on Instagram of herself in a surgical cap and gown, along with a lengthy caption about the

My breast implants could be toxic — it feels like my chest is a ‘ticking time bomb’ (New York Post5mon) A mom-of-three feels like she has a “ticking time bomb” in her chest after finding out her breast implants could be “toxic” and have been linked to a rare cancer. Abby Squires, 37, paid \$6,700 for the

My breast implants could be toxic — it feels like my chest is a ‘ticking time bomb’ (New York Post5mon) A mom-of-three feels like she has a “ticking time bomb” in her chest after finding out her breast implants could be “toxic” and have been linked to a rare cancer. Abby Squires, 37, paid \$6,700 for the

Going Under the Knife for Masculinity or Femininity (Psychology Today5y) Our bodies come in all shapes and sizes. Hormones sculpt our bodies into their adult forms, mainly prenatally and during

puberty. But a growing number of people seek cosmetic surgery, including
Going Under the Knife for Masculinity or Femininity (Psychology Today5y) Our bodies come in all shapes and sizes. Hormones sculpt our bodies into their adult forms, mainly prenatally and during puberty. But a growing number of people seek cosmetic surgery, including

Alyssa Milano Reveals Inspirational Reason She's Getting Her Breast Implants Removed
(Parade on MSN7d) Alyssa Milano revealed that she's got her breast implants removed, and shared the inspiring reason behind the decision

Alyssa Milano Reveals Inspirational Reason She's Getting Her Breast Implants Removed
(Parade on MSN7d) Alyssa Milano revealed that she's got her breast implants removed, and shared the inspiring reason behind the decision

Why Gen Z, Millennial women are rejecting once-trendy breast implants and face fillers: 'Just not into overdoing it anymore' (New York Post2mon) A new "glow-down" trend, driven by social media and celebrities, has Gen Z and Millennial women striving to reclaim a more subtle, natural look by dissolving fillers and even removing implants

Why Gen Z, Millennial women are rejecting once-trendy breast implants and face fillers: 'Just not into overdoing it anymore' (New York Post2mon) A new "glow-down" trend, driven by social media and celebrities, has Gen Z and Millennial women striving to reclaim a more subtle, natural look by dissolving fillers and even removing implants

Inside Sami Sheen's 'hard' decision to remove breast implants nearly 2 years after surgery
(Page Six3mon) Sami Sheen has made the "hard" decision to get her breast implants removed after undergoing the surgery nearly two years ago. The OnlyFans star took to her Instagram Stories on Monday to share that

Inside Sami Sheen's 'hard' decision to remove breast implants nearly 2 years after surgery
(Page Six3mon) Sami Sheen has made the "hard" decision to get her breast implants removed after undergoing the surgery nearly two years ago. The OnlyFans star took to her Instagram Stories on Monday to share that

Related Articles

- [hitchhikers guide to the galaxy thumb](#)
- [current events trivia questions and answers](#)
- [cat 6 ethernet cable wiring diagram](#)

[Back to Home](#)